British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1331.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852. [*Established in* 1826.]

☞ *With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.*

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF PATAGONES.

The experience of the great benefits which foreign commerce derived from its annual fishery, along the whole extent of coast towards the South, which runs from Rio Colorado to St. Julian, in which space are found commodious bays, extended shoals, and secure ports, containing rich and abundant deposits, of which they availed themselves without opposition, with other reasons of greater importance and transcendence in a political view, suggested to the Spanish Government the measure of forming military establishments, along that extended line, that might secure to it the legal possession of that immense coast, even employing large outlays for their preservation, that would doubtless have been more productive under a more judicious management. Of all these, that of the Peninsula of San José included only that of Carmen upon the Rio Negro survived the revolution, and it has been preserved to the present, struggling with no ordinary difficulties, sufficient to have produced its absolute ruin, had not its topographical position, the fertility of its soil, and the character of its inhabitants caused it to triumph over the difficulties of every kind, that were incessantly opposed to its preservation and permanence.

Situated upon the Atlantic Ocean, and the margin of a beautiful River, the entrance to which, though incommoded by a bank, presents at flood tide 18 feet of water, with not less than 13 feet at ebb tide, cannot fail to hold out advantages to foreign commerce, provided the increase of its population, and the consequent progress of its agriculture and industry, should promise the guarantee of a permanent consumption, and proportionate returns to incite competition.

Its situation in 41° South latitude, naturally suggests the idea of an extreme temperature in the two opposite seasons; of which a very exaggerated opinion was entertained, before it was so much frequented as it has latterly been; but, whether from the certain increase of its population, or to some atmospheric change, the effects of which have been felt, without their causes being ascertained, the fact is now established, that the temperature of Patagones is now similar to that of Buenos Ayres, with the mere difference of stronger and more frequent winds, to which the greater salubrity that prevails there may reasonably be ascribed.

The rains, that formerly were very rare, and insufficient to fertilize the high lands, on which account only those overflowed by the periodical inundations of the River were cultivated, are now so frequent at all seasons, that they encourage by their successful results the culture of the high lands, which the inhabitants style *pampas*.

Arable land in general, without being so black and friable as that of this locality, has a mixture of sand, that renders it more loose and docile to the plough, the beautiful wheat which it produces, whose large and farinaceous ear commands a decided preference in this market, being a conclusive proof of its quality. Indian corn, potatoes of excellent quality and very large size, Spanish peas, lentils, and all kinds of leguminous plants, as also every species of vegetables and garden products, are cultivated there with ease and in abundance. The product of the beet-root, which is there very sweet and of considerable size, will some day become of important branch of industrial enterprise; the orchards, though still imperfectly cultivated, produce fruits of excellent quality, though as yet of no great variety. Amongst these is reckoned the apple, so good and abundant, that it would forthwith justify the attempt of extracting cider from it, of which there is already a large consumption in the country, to the benefit of foreigners.

The product of the vine, for which the soil to the north of the district is peculiarly adapted, may be calculated in the same proportion. By rude and obsolete processes, the inhabitants hitherto have made an imperfect sort of wine, which they call *chacolí*; but should the day come when the hand of industry demands from that neglected territory, all that it is capable of producing in this important department, Patagones will unquestionably become the cellar for supplying this Province.

As regards the River, though it presents some obstacles throughout its whole course, from the shoals formed in certain places by the skirts of the Islands that abound in it it is easily navigable, for 7 leagues from its mouth, that is, the limit of the actual population, for vessels of from 12 to 13 feet draught, English measure; and those from 8 to 9 feet draught may safely ascend to the Island of Choelechel [70 leagues higher up;] remarking, that in proportion as they ascend, the course becomes more direct, and the current less rapid. Large rafts of red willow, nearly resembling cedar, of which there is an inexhaustible supply in the forests along the coast, and which is available for all the ordinary purposes of the population, are easily brought down the river.

To the South of said River, nature has marked out a territory of 14 leagues in length, by a breadth varying from 1¼ to 2 leagues, reckoned from its mouth to Fort San Gabriel, that might be divided into allotments, easily and abundantly irrigated, and which, applied to the cultivation of grain, would maintian a numerous population, leaving a handsome surplus for foreign commerce. Its inundations the river has made an irruption, periodically repeated, upon this territory, to which a ridge of considerable elevation serves as a natural boundary on the inland side, behind which ridge, the land being less elevated than the surface of the centre, the water has penetrated from the mouth of St. Gabriel, proceeding in a direction parallel to the course of the river, till met by a diminutive ridge, at about a league and a half from its mouth, which compels it to overflow the adjoining plain, sometimes causing positive injury to the crops and the habitations on the coast. That obstacle, which interrups the course which the water has naturally formed for itself, being once removed, the River would form a new channel for itself in that quarter; from which communications being opened, with descent towards the coast, with the previous construction of the necessary sluices, a permanent irrigation might be established; reclaiming to cultivation this beautiful territory, susceptible of a thousand remunerative improvements, should it pass into industrious hands, and be subjected to a systematic cultivation. And this new channel, that would doubtless become permanent, would reunite with the principal one in the neighbourhood of its mouth, leaving in security this immense granary, inaccessible in said state to the Indians, who might attempt to invade it; and then the new channel would afford permanent water for the cattle, that would of course be stationed on the landward side.

From San Gabriel upwards to the pass, (12 leagues,) there are beautiful and extensive fields, formed by the windings of the river, covered with abundant pasturage, where every kind of cultivation would succeed. Some estancias [cattle breeding establishments] had advanced as far as this point, which from want of protection were destroyed by the savages, in their repeated incursions.

The northern territory to the interior, abounding more in sand than vegetable mould, does not present the favorable advantages for agriculture as that of the south; but it is well calculated for breeding cattle, from the excellent pasture with which it abounds, [although without water,] which would be necessary to supply by the usual means,] and the shelter of forests towards the interior, and sand-banks towards the sea-shore, in the direction of the Bay of San Blas. At this point, 20 leagues distant from the Town, there is an Island of from 4 to 5 leagues in extent with good pastures, formed by the Bay, and a marshy rivulet that surrounds it, at the extremity of which there is an entrance and secure harbour of sufficient depth. Both this and the intermediate territory, as far as the Town, and higher up the river, is excellent especially for the breeding of goats and sheep, whose flesh is most delicious; and the wool there in particular is so fine and soft, that it equals, if it does not exceed that of Cordoba; with the recommendation of being cleaner, as these grounds are free from the burr and clover weed, that interferes one third of this valuable production in the plains of Buenos Ayres.

To all these branches of foreign consumption, that might form the basis of an active commerce, there remains to be added with special recommendation, that very important one of salt, for which this Capital and the country districts, as also the littoral Provinces of the Parana and the Uruguay, are kept dependant on foreign importation. Hitherto the salt mine that has been annually wrought, situated at the distance of six leagues from the Town, has always given an annual average of from 15 to 20 thousand fanegas; but what they call rock-salt, which is of a very pure white, and vastly superior for curing meat, is of such extent, and contains so prodigious a quantity of this precious substance, that it may be considered inexhaustible.

Its situation, almost parallel with the mouth of the river, though at a distance of 7 leagues to the interior, presents the inestimable advantage of being able to form deposits near the Port; which would be an economy of time in the despatch of the vessels, which would frequently be equivalent to half the freight; a circumstance which would directly redound in favour of the speculator, every thing conspiring to secure him a privilege in the sale of this indespensable product, which Patagones could supply without any aid from foreigners, especially should it merit the protection of the Government.

Besides this last interesting branch, capable of itself of enriching that Establishment, there are others, which though secondary to it, merit attention. Such as the fishery of amphibious animals, which the inhabitants might carry on in preference to foreigners, in the bays and on the adjacent coasts, availing themselves of the privileges which the law concedes to native speculators.

The fishery and curing of the excellent Corbina [Sciena Lepidota] of San José also merits attention; which also abounds in its season in the Bay of St. Matias, and the port of St. Antonio; whilst at the same time immense supplies might be collected of Sargo [Sparus Sargus], and several other estimable kinds, with which the aforementioned Bays are constantly supplied.

With the palpable evidence of such exuberant resources, it appears inconceivable how a country so favoured by nature, has been kept for such a length of time condemned to such unaccountable neglect; but, on the contrary, he who has witnessed the difficulties that have hitherto been opposed to its prosperity and development, must wonder how it has been able to survive, and withstand the means of destruction that have alone been lavished upon it.

But should a day come when a Government, relieved from the internal difficulties with which hitherto it have had to contend, can formally devote itself to the direction and development of the different branches, that may affect the aggrandisement and prosperity of the country in general, in which case it appears that Providence has now placed us, under the benefic action of the Provisional Government; it is to be hoped that Patagones will fix its attention, from the circumstances that demand and recommend a special protection in its favour. In said case, the establishment of a foreign colony, consisting at least of 200 industrious and well conducted foreign families, would change as by enchantment the face of that beautiful territory: and the undertakers of this operation, so prolific in auspicious results, should it be ably conducted and obtain the protection of the Government in its first stages, may flatter themselves with the assurance, that so distinguished a service to the public cause, would be amply compensated by a certain increase of the capital destined to so important an object.

And as to the liberal and enlightened Government, that superior to the influence of a destructive routine, may succeed in putting in action a part of the means of prosperity with which that establishment abounds, upon the basis of providing anticipatively for the security of its territory, it is clearly demonstrable, that in a short period it would be able to reimburse the Public Treasury with usury, for all the advances it would be requisite to make in its behalf, gaining for the country, by a single well calculated economical measure, an inexhaustible source of riches, that might perhaps form the basis of more extensive combinations, relative to the extension and security of our frontiers.

Buenos Ayres, February 10th, 1852.

MANUEL ALVAREZ.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(To facilitate reference we affix the dates of their publication in the "Progreso")—

April 17—Decree appointing Don Luis L. Dominguez Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

Note from the Chief of Police, stating that Don Manuel Escuti had offered 200 dollars per month, for the term of one year, reckoned from the 1st inst., towards the support of the "Beneficent Society," and 50 dollars monthly for the School that may be established in the Parish of San Miguel—Reply, directing the Chief of Police to thank Citizen Escuti, for his generous conduct.

Reply of General Nazario Benavides, Governor of San Juan, to the Circular of the 12th February, congratulating H. E. Don Vicente Lopez, on his appointment as Provisional Governor of this Province; and stating the satisfaction of the inhabitants of San Juan, on being informed of the glorious triumph of Monte Caseros.

Note from Don José Benito Barsena, Provisional Governor of Jujuy, to the same effect as the preceding.

Note from the Provisional Government of Salta, to the same effect as the preceding.

Note from the Provisional Governor of Salta, to the Provisional Governor of this Province, stating that ex-Governor Saravia had escaped to the territory of the Province of Santiago del Estero.

April 19th.—Note of the Justice of Peace of Tuyú to the Minister of Government, stating that it was impossible to furnish mares for the supply of the friendly Indians, at the former prices, in consequence of their increased value, from the Superior Decree that grants proprietors the liberty of killing them.—Reply, that every effort must be made to supply the requisite number of animals, which the Government would pay according to their actual value.

Note from Don Pedro Rodriguez, remitting 58 bundles of classified Documents; amongst others one bundle of "intercepted Letters."

Decree from the Department of Public Instruction, defining the conditions necessary for passing examinations at the end of the present session of the University.

Various Minutes of Meetings of the University Commission, showing the inextricable confusion and disorder into which the Establishment has fallen, and the gross abuses resulting therefrom.

Notes from Dr. Martin Garcia, Dr. Teodoro Alvarez, Dr. L. Salustiano Cuenca, Dr. Luis Gomez, Dr. Juan José Montes de Oca, and Dr. Nicanor Albarellos, accepting their respective appointments, in the Medical School of the University, and returning thanks.

April 20th—Note from the Minister of Government to the Chief of Police, directing him to advertise for tenders for supplying 2500 mares monthly, for the consumption of the Indians of Tapalqué.

Various communications and documents, from the Government and Legislature of Tucuman, investing General Urquiza, on the part of said Province, with the Representation of the Confederation, and the general affairs of the Confederation.

Note of the Deputy-Justice of Peace of San Nicolas to the Justice of Peace Propriety, requesting him to transmit to General Urquiza a manifestation of the ardent gratitude of that Department, and their anxious wish for an opportunity of personally presenting their respects to that distinguished benefactor.

Note from the Minister of War to the Chief of the National Guard, requesting that the special honors accorded him in that corps, should be discontinued, as the day was now at hand when he would present himself as one of its grenadiers.

April 21st—Minutes of Meetings of the University, Commission with a list of Students admitted into the University, in virtue of private Certificates, many of which were very informal, and some grossly fraudulent.

Note from the Minister of Public Instruction to the Public Librarian, stating that the Government was informed of the handsome present made to the Institution by Dr. Don Juan Bautista Bruno; namely, a magnificent edition, with 63 engravings, of the "Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases," by Baron G. L. Alibert.

Notes from Don Marcos Sastre, as Superintendent, and Don German Frers, as Administrador of the Normal School, accepting their respective appointments, and returning thanks.

Decree, according funereal rites to the mortal remains, and posthumous honors to the memory of the late admired and lamented Dr. Florencio Varela, and of his eleven children to receive a complete literary and scientific education, at the expense of the State.

Note of the Rev. Curate of Salto, Don Cabo Torres, respectfully declining his late appointment in the Cathedral, on the score of delicate health, and his reluctance to quit his present charge, conceived that the resignation be accepted, and that Don José Leonardo Acevedo, Curate of Nogoyá, Province of Entre Rios, be appointed to the vacancy.

The District of Quilmes, having been subdivided, and Don Martin J. de la Serna continuing with the "Barracas al Sud," Don Andres Baranda is named Justice of Peace for Quilmes.

Circular to the Deputies Elect, citing them for the 24th inst., to make the preliminary arrangements for opening the House on the 1st May.

Decree suspending Señor Magnan as Argentine Vice-Consul at Marseilles, and appointing Don Juan Pianello with the grade of Consul.

Decrees appointing Don Bernardino Riera manager of the Stamp Office; and Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca, Treasurer of the Sinking Fund.

Various Minutes of the University Commission, showing the Miserable state of irregularity, and the many gross abuses that have abounded in nearly all the departments of the establishment.

Note from the Minister of War to the Commandant General of Marine, directing him to be in readiness to receive and land, in a becoming manner, the mortal remains of Dr. Florencio Varela.

Various dispositions of the Minister of War, in consequence of the revolt of the Indian Cacique Ancalas, and his threatened attack, in union with the Ranqueles and Borgas Indians, on the Establishment of Bahia Blanca. Serjeant Major Don Rafael Burgois, has been appointed Military Commandant of Bahia Blanca, and energetic preparations are being made to succour that remote and interesting Colony, and crush the rebellion, which unfortunately presents something of a political aspect.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—The resignation of the Russel administration, and the installation of Lord Derby in office, an avowed protectionist, are the prominent facts; the means and prospects of the new Ministry, the all engrossing topics of speculation. Fortunately in England a mere change of persons is a very secondary consideration; no man or party can now hope to remain in power without conforming to the necessities of the age, and deferring to the majority of public opinion, and respecting the immunities of the British Constitution. On this subject, as on a most others, the "Times" is as explicit as profound and practical:—

Having to address ourselves to the understanding, and not simply to the senses of our readers, we are obliged to be rational, and can also afford to be so. But, in truth, where is the necessity of all this hideous rout and frantic uproar? Is the ship on fire? Are we actually going to the bottom? Are the pirates on board? Are we tied hand and foot, expecting our decks to be run by any danger at all? We answer, None. In our opinion there has been no such sudden change in the state of affairs. It is true that Lord John Russell is out and Lord Derby is in, but beyond that the change is imaginary. We are afraid to say for how long—some will say a quarter of a century, and some will a century and a half,—no change of Government has made any considerable difference in the progress of legislation, for when a thing is once resolved on out of doors, no Minister, no Parliament can stop it, or considerably retard it,—much less reverse it. The Tories used to abuse Lord Liverpool for sapping the foundations of the British Constitution, just as they abused Peel afterwards; but since that Canning, Wellington, Grey, Melbourne, Peel, and Russell have simply been doing one another's business; for there is not a more thorough statesman in this nation than the Prime Minister If the nation sets one Minister a piece of work his successor must finish it, and will finish it, or give up his situation as well as that piece of work. The induction of the portion of British history that falls within the memory of even our youngest readers, and the lesson is not unpleasant as to have become a bore against successive Ministers. We know the mind of the British people, and we also know that no British statesman will ever try conclusions with the British people—unless he thinks of appealing to the country—meaning by the country the constituencies as at present divided and organized. How desirable it would be if those constituencies were to be constituted a jury to whose verdict both parties would be disposed to submit! But the tribunal is discredited before it is appealed to. Being weak in Parliamentary forces, the larger and wealthier constituencies naturally feel that they must make up in clamour and agitation for their unequal representation in Parliament. The decision of a jury packed in favour of the landed interest will not be accepted. That will be yielded to threats and intimidation which ought to be the result of the quiet working of the constitution, and if Dorchester be allowed to cancel Middlesex in Parliament, the balance will be restored elsewhere.

All permanent government must ultimately be the government of enlightened public opinion, and the superiority of free over despotic States lies principally in this—that in the former public opinion can be expressed by regular organs peaceably and deliberately, while in the latter violence must precede its expression as the lightning is the precursor of the thunder. If this be so, what shall we say of those who endeavour so to model our institutions that they shall not be true exponents of that public opinion which shall ultimately prevail, but delight in teaching Parliament to speak one language, while those whom Parliament ought to represent are holding another? Is it for the good of our country or the stability of our institutions that it should be even possible that while the majority of the wealth, intelligence, and population of the country are against a tax on bread, a majority may be returned to the House of Commons favourable to its re imposition, and therefore that the people, debarred by political jugglery from giving vent to their opinions in a constitutional way, must seek some new and unrecognized method of making them known? There may be those who wish Lord Derby to govern by a numerical majority in Parliament regardless of opinion out of doors, but if he be patriotic he will not, and if he be prudent he dare not.

In a matter of such importance, it is proper to view the question through different mediums, and we therefore append the following extracts from the "Advertiser," and "Morning Chronicle":—

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We are in a position to state, from the best authority, that Lord Derby has within the last few days expressed his belief that an almost immediate dissolution of parliament is the reverse of an improbable event. We can also further state, that the noble lord is in the best spirits at the prospect of an immediate appeal to the country, because he is satisfied that he will have a majority of nearly 100 in his favour, on the meeting of a new parliament. This may appear to our readers so startling an expectation on the part of the protectionist Premier, that we deem it right to repeat that our information comes from an undoubted source.

WHIG OPPOSITION TO THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION.—A meeting of Lord John Russell's political supporters was held yesterday forenoon at the noble lord's residence in Chesham place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the course which it would be proper to adopt in reference to Mr. Villiers's intended motion, pledging the house to a perseverance in a free-trade policy. Among the persons present was Lord Clarendon. The feeling of the meeting, we understand, was, that the matter should be taken out of Mr. Villiers's hands, and a motion made by Lord John Russell himself, substantially the same as that of which the honmember for Wolverhampton has given notice. It was with this understanding that the meeting broke up, but there is to be another meeting at Lord John Russell's residence this day week, that being the day previous to the re-assembling of parliament. It is deemed possible that circumstances may in the interim transpire, which may render some modification necessary of the course which it is at present intended to pursue.

THE WHIGS—THE CONSERVATIVES—THE PEOPLE.

We are in possession of certain facts which induce us, with all the earnestness which we can impart to our words, to warn the people that the destinies of this country are at this moment more emphatically in their hands than they ever were at any previous period. It rests with them to decide *the question, whether* toryism and protectionism shall regain their lost ascendancy in the councils of the nation for many years to come, or whether both shall be entirely and for ever crushed. We are in a position to state, that there are not only many members of the House of Commons who are at this moment eagerly watching the indications of popular feeling, ready to go with the whigs or tories, just as they regard the chances of the one party or the other victory, but that there are some of our leading whig aristocratic families who, in a short time hence, in the event of Lord Derby obtaining a majority in the House of Commons, would gravitate round his standard, on the principle of preferring their own order to the cause of the people. Lord Fitzwilliam, we regret to say has, in effect, already given in his adhesion to the government of Lord Derby; and it would not be difficult to name other whig noblemen who are ready to follow Lord Fitzwilliam's example, if they could only once see a probability of the permanency of the Derby government. The members of the House of Commons, who are ready to abjure the principles they have hitherto professed, are even now actually pleading the least supineness in the present crisis, may be classed under the two heads of "fixed duty men," and "fair trial men." The Peelites are entirely impracticable. Nobody knows, on any particular occasion, what course they may adopt. They are neither one thing nor another—neither fish nor flesh, but ready and to adapt themselves with an oddifying elasticity to whatever class of circumstances may arise. The only hope, therefore, for the popular cause rests with the people themselves. Those men whose principles are so accommodating that they can act in any way *will* regulate their conduct by circumstances. If the people only get up an powerful a demonstration in favour of adopting that policy, Mr. Villiers's motion will be carried by a considerable majority. But, should there be any lukewarmness or inactivity on the part of the country, the lean, gentleman's motion will be defeated, and then toryism and protectionism will again be triumphant in the Cabinet and the legislature.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[From the *Morning Chronicle.*]

Intelligent politicians, anxious to see a strong government established on the basis of a rational policy, will have expressed, in various tones of disappointment and half-despairing impatience, feelings excited by the announcement that Lord John Russell has invited a number of members of parliament to meet him before the resumption of public business. *Quousque tandem?* How far and how long will the worn out whig chief make a vigorous government impossible? It may be said that any gentleman has an undoubted right to ask his friends to meet in his dining-room, and that those who accept the guidance of an individual leader compromise none but themselves—leaving others, who may distrust him, to exercise their own discretion. But we cannot admit that Lord John Russell is morally justified in consulting, at the present moment, his own personal ambition. After nearly twenty years of office he owes a debt to the country, which now claims no service on his part except that he should, for the time, stand aside. Or, if he is incapable of comprehending so large an abstraction as the national welfare, he might at least feel for the party which has so long obeyed his direction, and for the cause which he has professed to serve. His friends in opposition, and their principles are in apparent danger, solely because he proved himself unable to govern with a majority supported by an overwhelming preponderance of opinion. Lord Derby is in office solely because Lord John Russell had become an impossible Prime Minister. The only hope of retaining power which can encourage the present government must be founded on the contrast which they may present to a predecessor of proved incapacity, if he is also proposed as their successor. By affecting the character of leader of opposition, Lord John Russell distinctly holds himself out as an expectant Premier. If a successful attack on the present cabinet implies a restoration of the late ministry, the anarchy from which the country has so long been suffering may be indefinitely prolonged. It is universally known that the individual ambition, and the jealousy of power, which were combined in Lord Derby, to the belief that the liberal party had at last shaken off its chronic incubus; and it was universally understood that some members of the retiring governmental cabinet had, in full confidence, which had caused their fall, and considered themselves relieved from their allegiance to their incapable leader. It is true that the last words of the failing premier indicated the continuance of his eagerness for power. His gratuitous promise to support, in opposition, principles which he had never actively advanced while in office, was equivalent to a protest against the general desire that he should abandon his party leadership. In the true spirit of faction, he promised to defend free trade, his advocacy of which had been feeble and passive—reform, which he had recently done his best to render ridiculous, and therefore impracticable—and peace, which was in no especial danger. To the more patriotic and urgent duty of waiving *his personal pretensions*, and leaving room for the public conclusions which he had so long hindered, Lord John Russell proved himself unequal. Yet it is evident that no opposition can seriously endanger the present government unless it includes the materials of an efficient ministry. Lord Derby professes to hold office on the ground that no other party is in a position to retain it; but it is only on the abandonment included by Lord John Russell that this proposition is indisputably true. It is from no party feeling that we denounce the formation of an opposition headed by the ex-minister. Even the few who dispute his political incapacity must confess the disadvantages of his present position. Experience has shown that, from circumstances, if not from his own fault, he has been utterly unable to form a single alliance which could extend the basis of his party. Assuming that his pretensions were not inadmissible, it is at least certain that they have never been admitted. Those who might have strengthened his government by their adhesion thought, rightly or wrongly, that neither the habits of mind nor his general policy afforded any security against his compromising his colleagues by rash and untenable decisions, whilst it was certain that his torpidity would preclude the successful exertion of their energies in legislative progress. If the experiment were tried again, the result would be the same; and the return of Lord John Russell to power, with a staff of colleagues still feebler than before, would go far to justify Lord Derby in maintaining even the present government in preference.

The principal offices of the administration are allotted as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister	Earl Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons	Mr. Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor	Sir E. Sugden.
Lord President	Earl Lonsdale.
Lord Privy Seal	Marquis of Salisbury.
Secretary—Home Department	Mr. Walpole.
do. Foreign	Lord Malmesbury.
do. Colonial	Sir John Pakington.
do. War	Mr. Herbert.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Duke of Northumberland.
President of the board of trade	Lord Colchester.
Attorney General	Sir F. Thesiger.
Solicitor General	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Commander-in-Chief	Duke of Wellington.
Master Gen'l. of the Ordnance	Lord Hardinge.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl of Eglington.
Judge Advocate	Mr. Baukes.

Cobden & Co. have revived the Anti-Corn-Law League agitation. Mr. Disraeli, on the contrary, seems half disposed to leave it an open question.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—The Count and Countess Walewski left London last evening for Paris. The suddenness of their departure gave rise to several rumours; some of them of a grave and serious import, attributing this unexpected departure of the French Ambassador to causes more pressing than more "private affairs."—*Observer.*

IRELAND.—There is no nation under the sun on whom so much wisdom and eloquence has been lavished as the Irish. The addresses of the judges to the grand juries of that country are expositions of social and political duty at once profound and practical, learned and popular, appealing to the intelligence of the wisest and the understanding of the simplest. We have often read them with delight, many years after they were spoken, for the gravity of their sentiments, the beauty of their diction, and more than all,for the humanity that still breathed throughout them towards a people dark with conspiracy, and emanguined with crime.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO.—Saturday, the 24th of January, 1852, will never be forgotten by the present generation of the people of Nenagh. The whole night the rain descended in torrents, and at 9 o'clock morning one of the most frightful hurricanes ever witnessed swept through a portion of the town, carrying away the entire roofs of houses and several chimneys at the same time. This frightful scene did not last more than one minute, but it continued another the entire town of Nenagh would have been a heap of ruins. After the storm ceased groups of people were to be seen, gazing in amazement at the wreck before them. The entire roof of the police barracks, a new and substantial building, has been entirely swept away. Had it occurred in any period of the morning there is no doubt but many of the policemen would have lost their lives, as several of the men were in the habit of sleeping in the room beneath. At present Nenagh present such a dismal appearance as it did this morning; every pane of glass and sashes smashed to pieces in several houses, the blinds in some pulled down, shutters closed, streets strewn with fragments of timber and enormous quantities of slates; in fact, Nenagh looked as if a victorious army had passed through our town and had put the inhabitants to the sword. A few minutes before the tornado the town had an appearance a heavy rain and strong wind prevailed. This frightful hurricane resembled the noise of distant thunder, and whatever it came in contact with it levelled to the ground, or swept before it with indescribable power and velocity. It is a very curious circumstance that it pursued its terrific course through Castle-treet and a part of Summer-hill only, and suddenly ceased, after totally unroofing the house of Captain Baldwin. The inhabitants of Barrack-street and many other localities did not hear or know anything about this tornado until they arose in the morning, when they were horror-struck at the spectacle presented to their view. It is with the utmost delight we have to announce that no life has been lost. The dwelling of Mr. Bolger-auctioneer, was made a frightful wreck of. The roof was completely blown off, and the windows, together with all the glass in the house, &c., were shattered to pieces. The rectory, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Wolseley, had about 30 panes of glass broken, one window smashed in pieces, and the roof torn in several places. Several others suffered severely, the roof and windows of each house being more or less injured. Mr. Jones's coach factory suffered severely, the back premises were smashed in, and in the fall completely destroyed a valuable gig. The roof of Mrs. Charles's house was broken by a huge beam of timber from the police barrack; and the back premises of Mr. Bulfin, and of the union, were completely riddled. Mr. Bolton's garden-wall was levelled at one side, and apple and pear trees were torn up. In fact, we may say that nearly every house has sustained very serious damage. As an instance of the power of this dreadful storm, we may mention the fact that the mail coach, which was opposite Brandley's at the time, was driven across to the other side of the street, and very near being driven in through Mr. Clancy's shop window. The sudden fright and alarm which this memorable tornado created in the town of Nenagh for some days be subdued. An immediate calmness, accompanied by heavy rain, occurred when the hurricane terminated.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

FRANCE—The elections are decidedly in favour of the Prince-President.

We learn by Subnarine Telegraph that, out of the seven by-elections candidates for Paris, six have been elected; the successful opposition candidate is General CAVAIGNAC. From the departments the accounts, as far as they have been received, are favourable to the Government.—There was a rumour in Paris yesterday that a revolution had broken out at Brussels. Very little credence, however, was attached to it; in fact in the course of the afternoon, authentic intelligence would have been received here, direct from Brussels, before this time.

Letters from Paris announce that the Senate and the Legislative Corps have been convoked for the 29th. A meeting of Senate, presided over by the PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC, will be opened some days previous, to examine the projects of law previous to their coming before the Deputies.

The *Gazette de France* states that the President of the Republic is about to form a Body Guard, to be composed of men chosen from the Gendarmerie Mobile.

The rumour was current some days since that the fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family was once more on the *tapis*, and with a certainty of a satisfactory termination. The *Courrier de la Gironde*, an important provincial paper, and which on such a subject is good authority, says—"After having made careful inquiry, was are enabled to say that all the rumours is question are without foundation. The correspondents of foreign journals have too hastily seized on a rumour which has been revived from time to time, and to which a recent article by M. de Salvandy, in the *Assemblée Nationale*, may have given some appearance of credit, but which in reality is based on no new or real fact."

By order of the military commission, passports have just been delivered to a number of persons, with an injunction to quit Paris within the space of four hours. Five have received passports for London, four for Brussels, one for Mons, two for Geneva, and three for Chambery.

"A circular of the Minister of Justice, addressed to all the Procureurs-Généraux, recommends them to exercise the strictest surveillance over the tales given in the *feuilletons* of journals, and all the other literary productions of the day, which are of an immoral tendency, or calculated to deprave the public mind, are to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

"It is announced that the Pope, at the desire of Louis Napoleon, is about to raise the Archbishops of Bordeaux and of Auch to the dignity of cardinal.

SPAIN—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 28th ult.

M. Isturitz, Minister of Spain in England, was to leave for London on that day.

The *Heraldo* states that, after the festivities of the Holy Week, the Queen intended to spend a few days at Aranjuez, and thence make an excursion into Andalusia. Her Majesty has been recommended to take the waters of Carratraca, which are situate in that province.

The Navarrese battalion of the regiments of the line sustained by the constitutional army during the civil war. They amounted altogether to 140,000 men.

The journal *Las Novedades* announces that the *Illustrated London News* had been seized at the post office, because it contained a print of the attempt against the Queen's life on the 2d ult.

A number of persons of bad reputation, and without any apparent means of existence, have recently been arrested at Madrid. It is estimated that there are about twenty thousand persons of that description at the present time in that city.

We read in the *Heraldo*,—

"We have been credibly informed that Lord Howden, Ambassador of England at Madrid, has been named by Queen Victoria Knight of the Order of the Bath, as a recompense for the good and fortunate harmony that exists at present between England and Spain—a harmony more necessary than ever in the present critical circumstances. We should be happy to be the first to publish that fact, because it is sincere appreciations of the eminent qualities which distinguish Lord Howden, flattered in our pride as Spaniards at the marks of affection and sympathy which he has not ceased to give this country, and desirous that an alliance which was at all times the most important for us should be cemented by every possible means, we experience special satisfaction in seeing a statesman like Lord Howden appreciated as he deserves by his Government, his country—a distinction which every Spaniard will applaud."

Her Majesty Queen Victoria had forwarded an autograph letter to Queen Isabella, congratulating her on her escape from the assassin's dagger.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND—The enthusiasm and indignation which have burst our in the United States upon the bare probability of a French invasion of England, is a wholesome symptom of the real amity which subsists between the two countries.—We are told that whether England asked it or not, the American Clipper ships and ocean steamers would rapidly swarm round our coasts, and America, with one voice, "would cry out for alliance—offensive and defensive—with the home of their fathers." From the moment of Louis Napoleon's usurpation, and, indeed, for years before, we have branded him as an impostor and a tyrant, and we rejoice that our brethern in the United States view him with the utmost contempt and abhorrence as we do ourselves—("*European Times*," *8th March*.)

BUENOS AYRES.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS—The "Progreso" of the 19th has an interesting leader, on "the necessity of a general revision of the Custom-House Laws;" with the important though incidental intimation, that the Government is actually engaged in devising means to rectify the most pressing abuses. The general views advanced by the "Progreso," are all in the genuine free trade strain; the more acceptable in that we are entitled to regard them as the "shadow of coming events." The high duties and vexatious restrictions, to which we alluded in a recent number, and that render it impossible to compete in the meantime with the neighbouring market of Montevideo, are distinctly recognised; and we doubt not that their days are now numbered. It is almost superfluous to remind importers, that their interests may be seriously affected by the transition, though permanently benefited by the change. Now is the time to submit a plain statement of their case, that, if possible, some alleviating modification may be introduced into the general measure. It is always better and easier to prevent than rectify.

INTERIOR PROVINCES—A variety of Documents and semi-Official correspondence, published in the "Progreso" of the 19th, leave no doubt as to their ready and cheerful aquiescence in, and co-operation to the forthcoming measures of national organization. Catamarca and San Juan have both declared their adhesion to the Federal cause, and the cordial reception of the Special Agent, Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen, augurs the happiest results.

BENEFICENT SOCIETY—This noble and truly patriotic Institution, that reflects such credit on the matrons of Buenos Ayres, was reopened on Monday. It is gratifying to see an entire community rally, heart and hand, around the Government, in a work of christian benevolence, that cannot fail eventually to meliorate our social condition. The glowing sentiments elicited on the occasion, from the Lady Presidentess, H. E. the Provisional Governor, the Minister of Government, and the Minister of Public Instruction, are soothing balm to the wounded spirit, and tend powerfully and directly to further the God-like work of political fusion and amalgamation. Such scenes, while they "affect the heart, mend the morals;" and it would be well if people assembled oftner around the cause of a common humanity. It would teach them imperceptibly, and therefore all the more effectually, to forgive, to respect and to love each other.

"SKETCH OF PATAGONES"—As our best compliment to the Author, we have given his document at length; and earnestly recommend it to the attention of our countrymen, both here and at home.

So early as 1827, Sir Woodbine Parish was fully aware of the elegibility of Patagones as the site of a British settlement; and, we presume, was deterred from attempting to carry his views into effect, only by the subsequent disturbances and insecurity, that have delayed and deranged many other plans and undertakings.

At a comparatively recent date, a clear headed and far seeing North American, made many efforts to secure the prize; but though his projects were entertained, no definite result ensued.

We mention these facts to show, that the merits and unrivalled resources of Patagones, though unaccountably neglected, have not been altogether unknown and unappreciated. In short, in the document under consideration, intending emigrants, and parties interested in emigrant speculations, will find much that merits a prompt and mature consideration.

OFFICIAL COURTESIES—On the 17th inst., the Diplomatic and Consular Bodies, paid their respects to General Urquiza, as Representative of the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation. The reception took place at Palermo.

On retiring the Charge of H. B. M. presented General Urquiza with a collection of recently published maps and charts of the Paraná and Uruguay.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT—On Monday afternoon, Dr. Peña, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, embarked in the "Maypú," in rout for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, charged with a Special Diplomatic Mission; the object of which has not transpired.

INDIAN REVOLT—A painful sensation has been created in town, by the news of a defection of several Caciques, who apparently invoke political pretexts, to give a colouring to marauding incursions. Energetic measures are being adopted to crush the evil in the bud. We trust it may lead to permanent and effective measures, for the defence and security of our southern frontiers.

SPECIAL CONVENTION—The "Debates" of yesterday publishes "The Special Convention of Alliance between the *Empire of Brazil*, the Oriental Republic, and the State of Entre Rios and Corrientes," preliminary to the late invasion, that resulted in the overthrow of Rosas; to which for the present, we can only allude.

FOREIGN RACES—The Autumn Meeting came off on Thursday; but the detailed notice must, for want of room, be postponed till our next. We may note, for the information of amateurs, that a grand match is on the tapis for Saturday next, when the champion, Pepe, O'Shea, is to contend for the crown with a new competitor, from a sister Province.

MUNIFICENT DONATION—General Urquiza, in his private capacity, has presented sixty Ounces of Gold to the Foundling Hospital, together with expressive apology, for his unavoidable absence at the installation of the Beneficent Society. To how many does that noble example say,—"go ye, and do likewise."

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY—In a note of the 21st Instant, the Revd. Bishop of Aulon intimates his intention of resigning the honor conferred upon him by his election as a Representative. We regret to understand this, as we believe Bishop Escalada to combine the most important independence of all parties. If mere motives of personal delicacy, therefore we trust his objections may yet be over-ruled.

Buonos Ayres, 7 *pril* 21, 1852.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Dear Sir,—You will oblige one of your constant subscribers for many years, by publishing the following notice of a General Meeting of the Society for the promotion of Christian Worship, held in the Methodist Chapel, April 5th 1852.

The Meeting was opened by the Rev. D. Lore with prayer. The President then read the letters received from the Secretary and Treasurer, resigning their offices, in consequence of their intended removal to the United States; which resignations were accepted, and a vote of thanks unanimously given them, for their efficient services, as office-bearers of the Society for many years.

The resignation of these Gentlemen calls for something more from us than a mere formal acceptance.

Our worthy ex-Treasurer, Mr. Fay, has been connected with our Society since its commencement; and most faithfully has he continued to assist us with his personal labour and influence, in raising it to its present prosperous condition, under the charge of our worthy Pastor, the Rev. D. Lore. Mr. Fay has been emphatically the working man of our Society; and was one of the first promoters of the Temperance Society; as also a most efficient Teacher in our interesting Sunday School. Well may the children remember the many happy moments spent in listening to his usually happy and interesting manner of addressing to them his fatherly advice, to abstain from evil, and imitate the good. Long will he be remembered with regard by the children of the Sabbath School.

Mr. Vanbiaroom, our ex-Secretary, has also been indentified with us for many years, as the worthy Superintendent of our interesting and prosperous Sunday School. The children will long remember his kind and affectionate care for their advancement in knowledge, and in guiding their infant steps in the road to everlasting bliss. He has also taught them to raise their young voices in singing hymns of praise to their Creator; and for many other kind services will ever be remembered with affectionate regard by all their parents.

In the darkest hours of our Society, these Gentlemen have always stood forward to encourage us, with cheerful heart and generous hand; and many a time dark indeed would have been our path as a Society, had they not always come forward with their purse and influence to assist us.

They may rest assured, that when far from us they will ever be remembered by us, individually and as a Society, with affectionate regard, and that our best wishes and prayers will attend them.

Wishing them a pleasant passage for themselves and families.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
ONE OF THE SOCIETY,
who has been associated with
our friends for many years.

EXCHANGE—April 24.

Spanish Doblons and Patacones	a 290
Patent Doubloons and Patacones	a 291
Spanish do	291
Silk on England	65d. per oz.

Currency.... per dol. 2¾d.

Do. Montevideo	1 p. cent. prem.
Drafts, per doubloon	2 p. cent.
France, per doubloon	2 fr. per oz.
United States, do.	discount p. c.
Rio Janeiro	1 p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 290

The lowest 291

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65d. per oz. Lowest 65s. 6d. "

EXPORTS—April 23.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each			
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 a			
" 30 lbs., pounds of 25 lbs., . . . very scarce	31 a 32	rls.	all.
Do. do. cow, 22 lbs., do.	— a 29	"	
Do. do. do. camp, 2½ bulls, 25			
" 27 lbs., ...	28 a 29	rls.	all.
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs., . . . scarce	29	"	30 "
Do. do.	27 a 28	rls.	all.
Do. of all sizes	25 a 28	rls	all.
Do. of low weights, 20 a 22 lbs., . . .	22 a 30	rls.	
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs., . . . nominal	30	rls.	all.
Ox hides, pounds of 60 lbs., . . .	32 a 33	rls.	all.
Cow do. do. . . . . do.	20 & 21	7-8	
Horse do. duty 4 $	17	18	
Do. do., salted " . . . scarce . . .	25 a 28	rls.	all.
Nonato, dry, 1 dol. duty, each, pounds 35 lbs.	56 a 58		
Skins, duty 4 $	35	40	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.	35 a 40		
Nutria, (coypu) per 6 rls. rials nominal	30	33	
Wool, duty free:			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	16	18	
Do. washed "	30	35	
Merino, dirty, "	40	50	
Do. washed "	45	50	
Fine, dirty "	35	40	
Do. washed "	65	70	
Cordova, baled, ... silver	92 a 24	rls.	
Horse hair, duty 4 $			
" Short, arroba	17	18	rls. all.
" mixed . . . . . rls. all.	30	33	
" long "	85	a 95	
Cow hair, rough gerse	30	a 35	
Do. do. clean	40	45	
Tallow, melted, duty free:			
" with grease, arroba (of 17½ per oz.)	—	a 114	
" clean, " do. do.	200	a 28	rls. horse.
Hide cuttings, gerses, duty 4 $ cut; bald . . .	—	a	30
Horns, duty 4 $. Or, mule . . . prime . . .	800	a	900
Inferior do.	600	a	700
Do. Cow	200	a	250
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $			
Long black, per oz.	5	a	6
Do. short white	14	a	15
Do. loose	3	a	4
Bones, duty 4 $	25	a	30
Bones, skin & marrow 4 $ p. mil.	85	a	100
Marrow grease, 4 $ p. silver, ...	15	a	17
Goat skins, per dozen . . . . . Strls. silver	45	a	46

Sales of tallow to about 500 pipes were sold during the week at prices quoted and has left the market bare of this article.

The Saladero have been killing a little more and find purchasers for hide and tallow before it is ready—principally for France, or hides and the states and Italy for cows. No purchasers of hides for England except a few heavy cows and light ox.—

FREIGHTS—April 23.—RATES.

England.		
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs		6£
Salted do.		7
Tallow, in boxes & pipes	25 a 30s.	
Skins of wool and hair	25 & 30s.	
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 $ p.)		a 60f.
Salted do. 1000 " "		a 30.
Tallow, 1000 k., in boxes or pipes		a 30.
Produce in bales, per 40 ft		a 40
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 2½ p.)	60 a 65s.	
Saltedido. "	25 a 35s.	
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 $ p.)		a 22
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 2 $ p.)		a 1 cent.
Salted do. "		a 1 "
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.		$4 a 5
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		2½ a 3 rls.
Pernambuco.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		4 a 5 rls.
Havana.		
do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10 rls. in foreign do.		6 rls

PRICES—On BOARD.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant	qtl.	$21
Hoop and sheet "	"	35
Coals,	ton	7¼ dols all.
Canal coals	all.	11
" Smith, scarce		16
Lumber, American foot 5-4 rls. currency, on shore		30
" Swedish and Baltic, per do.		36
Russian pine " do.	silver	30½
" pitch pine, " "	"	24½
Flag stones [on board]	per yard	9
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	11
" bar	currency. qtl.	400
Shingles per m.	"	65
Salt, Cadiz on board; silver		2½ rls
Cape Verde		7 "

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, April 17, Wind S. E., rain, Russian brig Plata, 240 tons, Behring, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 14,019 dry ox and cow hides, 1532 salted do.

French brig Felicité, 130 tons, Lupy, for Marseilles and Cette, despatched by J. B. Canard, with 4809 salted ox and cow hides, 98 bales wool, 6 tons ox hoofs.

Arrived, April 18, Wind S., slight rain, American brig Chicksasaw, 171 tons, Higgins, from Boston 16th February, to Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 2983 boards, 429 planks, 912 lbs. silks, 1 machine, 1 box machinery, 33834 doubloons.

Oriental steamer Paraná, from Montevideo. 17th. Passengers 6.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Locust, Lieut. Day, for Montevideo, having on board Mr. Bruce, H. B. M's. Charge d'Affaires near the Republic of Uruguay.

Sardinian schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

Danish brig Cupra, 202 tons, Patterson, for New York, despatched by Jose Coello Meyrelles, with 2650 salted ox and cow hides, 4568 dry do. do., 1071 salted horse do., 5000 horns, 10 bales and 14 serroons wool, 28 bales hide cuttings.

Sailed, April 19, Wind S. S. W. British brig Gauntlet, 206 tons, Pressly, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Tweedie & Co., with 2890 salted ox and cow hides, 337 salted horse do., 49 bales wool, 12,000 horns, 43,000 bones, 2334 pipes and 363 boxes tallow.

Sardinian polacre Giobetti, 308 tons, P. Parodi, for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by B. Viale & Co.

National brigantine of war Maypú, for Montevideo.

American steamer Manuelita, Carnfield, for Montevideo.

Brazilian steamer Rio Janeiro, for Montevideo.

Arrived, April 20, Wind N. N. W., British mail steamer Prince, Captain William Valler, from Rio Janeiro 14th, Montevideo 19th, with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 6th inst. per steamer Severn, from Southampton 9th March. Passengers 9—Specie £1696.

Sailed, Spanish polacre Ronda, 135 tons, Roldos, for Havana, despatched by Francisco Segrera, with 3000 quintals jerked beef, 11 dry ox and cow hides.

Arrived, April 21, Wind S., Brazilian steamer Rio Janeiro, from Montevideo 20th. Passengers 30.

American steamer Manuelita, Camfield, from Montevideo 20th. Passengers 25.

Sailed, Danish brig Cloris, 154 tons, Maag, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 7681 dry ox and cow hides, 745 salted do. do., 2½ barrels flour, 10 bales hair.

Oriental steamer Paraná, for Montevideo.

Arrived, April 22, Wind S., Oriental lugger of war Fama, from Montevideo 20th.

Passengers—8.

National brigantine Rama Negra, 122 tons, José Avenenti, from Montevideo 20th, to Bernardo Hellwig, with 33 tons coal, 1 hogshead and 2 boxes do. 2 barrels merchandise, 13 boxes and 14 bales do., 350 casks wine, 4 boxes Havannas do., 10 matches, 1 pianoforte, 1 box medicine. Passengers—13.

Sailed, British barque Ino, 203 tons, Warwick, for London, despatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 380 pipes and 405 boxes tallow, 325 salted ox and cow hides, 70,000 bones.

Sardinian polacre Giovanni D'Arco, 190 tons, Pontiemolli, for Genoa, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 8261 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 do. do., 2000 horns, 10 boxes tallow, 10 bales wool.

Arrived, April 23, Wind E., French barque Perseverant, 255 tons, Massabo, from Marseilles 31 January, Montevideo 20th inst., to Ponsei & Co., with 5 cases and 10 half pipes and 10 quarter casks red wine, 20 do. olive oil, 60 boxes orange flower water, 4 iron safes.

Spanish polacre Union, 170 tons, José Creus, from Montevideo 20th inst., in ballast, to Zumaran & Co.

The following omissions occurred in our last.

April 13. Sailed, Sardinian polacre Siccardi, 255 tons, Badarasco, for Genoa, despatched by Curti, Fenwick and Co., with 4125 salted ox and cow hides, 8405 dry do. do., 589 calf skins, 20 bales wool, 1000 horns.

April 15. Sailed, Brazilian brig Cascudo, 227 tons, J. A. Maia, for Brazil, despatched by Antonio Marques Mendoza, with 4000 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

The Sardinian brig Antonits, 246 tons, Andres Priario, master, which sailed on the 7th ult., for the Salado, cleared at the Custom House on the 19th inst., for England, despatched by Bernardo Delfino, with 236 tons bones, 62 do. ashes.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Gravesend, Feb. 7, Mariner from the Salado; Feb. 9, Botsy, hence 3 Dec.; Feb. 23, Caledonia, hence 13 Dec.; at Cowes, Feb. 8, Adami, hence 23 Nov.; off Torbay, Feb. 14, Florist, hence 11 Dec.; at Liverpool, Feb. 15, Choice, hence 9 Dec., Jenny Lind, hence 23 Dec.; March 1, Cornucopia, hence 17 Dec.; March 4, Sappho, hence 25 Dec.; March 7, Hyperion, hence 26 Dec.; at Malaga, Feb. 12, Pablo, hence 5 Dec.; at Antwerp, Feb. 16, Marie Eugenie, hence 23 Nov.; George Duckwitz, hence 12 Dec.; at Hamburgh, Feb. 23, Diana, hence 20 Dec.; at Rio Janeiro, March 30, Machado, hence 15 March; Jeanshire Lass, hence 4th March; March 21, William Bayley, from the Salado; Irene Adelaide, hence 24th Feb.; Argos, hence 25 Feb.; March 23, Argo, hence 7th March; March 27, Orionte, hence 28 Feb.; March 30, Anna, hence 17 March; March 31, Forti, hence 9 March; April 1, Activa, hence 20 March, *lately*; Bon Pere, hence 7 March; April 4, Louise & Emilie, hence 21 March; Pallas, hence 23 March; April 5, Elias, hence 17 March; April 10, Maria, hence 17 March.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Barcelona, Feb. 5, Generoso ; from Shields, Feb. 6, Ida ; Feb. 7, Favourite ; from the Clyde, Feb. 9, Atalanta ; from Hamburgh, Feb. 10, Alma ; from Liverpool, Feb. 11, Viscount Hardinge, Perris, Feb. 26, Priscila ; from Bordeaux, Feb. 28, Lion ; from Falmouth, Feb. 20, Addie et Julie ; from Flushing Roads, Feb. 20, Alexander ; from Antwerp, Feb. 25, Victoria ; from Cadiz, Feb. 25, Constantino ; from Scilly, Feb. 25, Bosphorous ; from Rio Janeiro, for River Plate, via Paraguá, March 19, Leopoldina, March 23, Bella Union ; for Bahia, April 2, Dos Amigos ; for Montevideo and B. A., April 7, Pronta.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Christiana Carnall, Rhondda, Gladiator, Eliza, Choice, Propontis, Regina ; at London, Ocean Bride ; at Havre, Commerce ; at Bordeaux, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Brazilian ; at Marseilles, for do. do., Popolano, at Rio Janeiro, for the River Plate, Formun, Sylphide, Nuevo San Francisco.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. Trancito, the beloved wife of Mr. William Daws; the deceased was a native of this city, and was an amiable and virtuous wife and mother, beloved by her friends. Her mortal remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 17th, attended by a numerous concourse of friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Neither the Captain or Consignees of the Dutch vessel "Plato," are responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. m 24—3c.

J. SULLIVAN, M. D.,

Begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has Removed from No. 74 Calle del Peru, to No. 57 Calle de Mayo, next door to the Commercial Rooms.

At home for consultation before 9 in the morning, and after 6 in the evening.

Wanted,

A Cook and a Steward. A man and his wife will be preferred. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning or in the evening, at No. 149 Calle de Chacabuco. m 17. 3c.

Removal.

The undersigned has the honour to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory from No. 52 Calle La Merced to No. 35 Calle la Reconquista, where he hopes to meet a continuance of the public patronage.

Buenos Ayres, April 17, 1852.

4. p. J. BARKER.

Notice.

The undersigned have sold the Printing Establishment called the "Diario de la Tarde," and by mutual consent have ended the partnership they had with Mr. F. de la Barra. Buenos Ayres, March 1st.

Said Establishment being under the direction of its new proprietors from the 1st inst.

Buenos Ayres, April 6th, 1852.

Vivar & Bibinghaus

a10—3c.

English Church School.

The Committee of the English Church School are in attendance at the School Room every Monday Morning from 9 to 10 o'clock, to receive applications for the admission of pupils to the School. a17—3p.

Want Situations, A foreign

female and her daughter desire to obtain situations as Cook and House Maid. Apply at No. 304 Calle del Parque. a. 17—3 p.

P. Bourse—Surgeon Dentist,

would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has removed his office from Montevideo, to No. 50 Calle Peru (up stairs), in this city ; and is now ready to attend to any operation on the teeth and their diseases.

a10—o. c.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British bark "I N O," 203 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Warwick, commander, has all her entire cargo engaged, and will sail quickly. ap. 3.

Consignees Messrs. J.C. Thompson & Co.

For London.

British brig "William Sorlie," 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only room for tallow and light freight. ap.3. Consignees Messrs. Mc Lide, Brothers & Co.

For London.

British brig "Greenwich," 227 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Bartlett, commander, a fast sailer, and in every respect a most superior opportunity is now ready to receive cargo. m. 27.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Leopard," A. 1. for 13 years at Lloyd's, Shire, commander, a well-known trader, has only disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. April—17.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "IRT," 200 tons, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in 15 days. m. 27.

Consignees Messrs. Mc Lide Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Freeland," 215 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Mc Kenzie, commander has part of her cargo engaged and can still take a few tons of salted hides and light freight. March—20.

Consignees Messrs. Brahw, Wanklyn & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Rangely," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 254 tons, Pierce, commander, is now ready to receive cargo and has only room for 2000 salted hides.

April—10. Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For Liverpool.* British brig "Rover,"

150 tons register, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Mc Kenzie, commander, well known as the fastest boat now in the Inner Reads. April—10.

Consignees Messrs. Mc Lide, Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool.

British barque "Isabella," 220 tons register, Grimsditch, commander, A. 1. Lloyd's, a well known regular trader and in every respect a most desirable conveyance, now in the Inner Roads and loading. April—10. Consignees James Carthy Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth. Sardinian bark Bueno Maria,

257 tons, A. 1. has a few tons of measurement cargo engaged and only room for passengers and light freight. m. 27. Consignees Messrs. A. Mauzilla & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British barque Delphin A. 1. 250 tons register and on her first voyage and has first rate accommodations for passengers. Jan 3

Consignees Messrs. De Lide, Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

The well known regular trader A.1. British barque "Cleo," 216 tons, Guichy, commander, a chartered vessel, and has only room for passengers. m. 27.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Antwerp.

Sardinian bark "Ricardo," 450 tons, A. 1. Captain Navarro, a chartered vessel, and having positively three-fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping, will have quick dispatch. m. 6.

Consignee Adolf van Praett, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Prussian brig "Johanne," 270 tons, A.1 at Lloyd's, a remarkably fine fast sailing vessel, having all her cargo engaged has only room for passengers. April—10.

Consignees Messrs. Weddekind & Co.

For Antwerp.

The well known regular trader A. 1. Dutch galliot "Plata," Capt. Hening, has positively three fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping, and will have a quick dispatch. m 20.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Borneefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Regina," 227 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and well known vessel in the Antwerp trade, is now loading and will be despatched quickly. ap 3.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers

For Hamburg.

Hamburg schooner "Atlantic Ocean" A. 1., 135 tons, is a chartered vessel, and has only room for 1000 dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

For Havre.

French barque "Aigle," 366 tons register, A. 1. at Lloyds, a fast vessel, and has room only for 1000 dry hides and light freight. m. 10.

Consignees Messrs. J. Vignal, & Co.

For Havre.

Packet of the Line, French barque "Universel," 267 tons, Doudoyte, commander, will be ready to load in a few days and being known a fine and a fast sailing vessel will have quick despatch. Ap—10.

Consignees Messrs A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Brazils.

Lubeck brig "Thisbaum," A. 1. 260 tons, is a chartered vessel, and has only room for passengers m. 6. Consignees Messrs. Trenouen & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British bark "Crusader," 280 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Hunter, commander, a well known and remarkably fast vessel, and in every respect a most desirable opportunity. ap 3.

Consignee Samuel Hone, Esq

For Freight or Charter.

Swedish brig "Friend Louise," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 300 tons, a first rate vessel and a regular trader, will be discharged and ready to load in a few days. m. 13.

Consignees Messrs. De Lide Brothers & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British barque "Elizabeth," 280 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Lewis, commander, is now discharging, and will be able to receive cargo in a few days. Ap 10

Consignees Messrs. Anderson & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances : For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista

Electrotype Likenesses.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the foreign residents of this city to the Gallery of superior Likenesses by the Electrotype process and as their stay in the city is limited those wishing perfect likenesses of their friends, would do well to improve the present opportunity.

Hours from 8 a. m. till 5 p. m. Ap 3—4p.

Charles D. Fredricks and Co.

Calle de la Piedad, num 98.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool.

The remarkably fine fast sailing A. 1. British brigantine "M a r i a," 199 tons register, F. Williams, master, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and has still disengaged room for salted hides and tallow, which can be received on board immediately, and being a small carrier will have good dispatch. m. 13.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For Falmouth for orders.

Passengers only.

The fine fast sailing A.1. British barque "Santiago," 256 tons, John Hassell Smith, master, is a chartered vessel, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick dispatch. m. 27.

Consignees Messrs. Flowers Atkinson & Co.

For Havre de Grace.

Passengers only.

Packet of the Line.

French barque "Emeran," 234 tons, P. F. Lachesnais, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and is warranted to have quick dispatch. For accommodations for passengers are most superior, and offers an eligible opportunity. e. 17.

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.

For Havre de Grace.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French barque "Marie Pauline," 230 tons, Camaur Sillonnette, commander, is well known in this trade, now ready to receive cargo, and has positively engaged a great part of her cargo and will have quick despatch. The vessel being expressly fitted up for the conveyance of passengers, offers an eligible opportunity. a 10.

Consignee P. Etchavarria, Esq.

For Bordeaux.

The superior French barque "Anais," 220 tons, Guiet, master, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will sail in the month of April, can call at Falmouth for orders and has room for freight, her cabin accommodations are very spacious ap. 3.

Consignee Adol. van Praet, Esq.

For Marseilles.

The fine fast sailing Danish brigantine "O D I N" 136 tons register, Breckwoldt, master, is loading for the above destination, and will be shortly despatched, has still disengaged room for a few tons of measurement freight, and has superior accommodations for passengers. m. 27.

Consignee J. C. Meyrelles, Esq.

For Rio de Janeiro and Havana.

Passengers only.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg schooner "Gazelle," 123 tons, H.Breckwoldt, master, will have quick despatch and is a superior opportunity for passengers. a. 17.

For Cette.

Passengers only.

French polacre "Eugene," 115 tons, Guichon, master, is loading, and will have quick despatch, has superior accommodations for passengers. ap. 3.

For Marseilles and Cette.

The very fine French brig "Deux Clementines," 190 tons, Laffitte, master, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has upwards of two-thirds of her cargo engaged and shipping, and can take the remainder on freight, also passengers for whom she has good accommodations. a.24.

Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Valparaiso.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "F l e e t," 230 tons register, David Forman, master, has still disengaged room for a few tons of goods on freight, and will be despatched in the beginning of the ensuing month. This vessel offers a superior opportunity to passengers, having superior accommodations for same. a.24.

Consignees Messrs. De Lide Brothers & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

Dutch brigantine "Bernadus," 160 tons, B. H Engelsman A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and small carrier. Ap—17.

Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

British barque "Manuella," 318 tons, register, J. Cuthbertson, master, is a first class vessel, well known in the trade and a superior opportunity to shippers. Ap—17.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

Danish brigantine "Grama," 142 tons, J. P. Grandi, master, is a fast sailer and small carrier. m. 27.

Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

Bremen brig "Henriette," 225 tons, J. Pinning master, is a most superior opportunity to shippers, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a moderate carrier ap 3

Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

Russian brig "Rosina," 184 tons, C. M. Ek, master, is a new vessel, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and eligible opportunity for shippers. ap. 10.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For further particulars regarding the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

FOR SALE

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE or FARM with a good commodious dwelling house, brick granary, coach-house, and out-houses, stables and sheds. The house is situated on the bank of the river, and is pleasantly placed about three leagues from town on the San Isidro road—The owner has spared no expense in planting it with the choicest fruit trees, most of which are in a state of bearing.

There are also alfalfares, and the carts, bullocks, horses, and the farming utensils required on the place

ALSO

A fine carriage nearly new, built expressly for its present owner, and combines all the desirable qualities for this country with a set of harness and a pair of good horses.

LIKEWISE,

A good seven years rosewood Piano. Such persons as may be interested in the purchase of either of the above named, can apply for further particulars, at Calle Defensa No. 77.

Parties in this country desirous

of getting out their relations and friends from Great Britain, will be facilitated in doing so on the payment beforehand of the passage money as may be agreed upon, or on paying a portion on account, and giving satisfactory guarantees for the remainder on the arrival here of the Emigrants

Parties will also be treated with for the bringing out of any number of mechanics and labourers from Great Britain.

Application to be made addressed G. B. at No. 55, Calle del Perú.

Buenos Ayres, 8th April, 1852.

a10—o. c.

Notice.

Neither the Captain or Consignees of the Bremen brig "Henriette," will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. Ap. 17—3c.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 23d inst.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgee*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $56, 12, 60—13, 70 ; 14, 90 ; 15, 110 ; 16, 130 ; 17, 150 ; 18, 180 ; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 fr. English equal to 109 Burgos ; 100 fr. French equal to 113 fr. Burgos ; 100 fr. Norwegian equal to 142 fr. Burgos ; and 100 fr. Swedish to 109 fr. Burgos measurement. On pilots in palmer equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot, to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner road without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

Date of Arrival	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees	Tons.	Where from.
	BRITISH			
Dec. 21	Bg. William Sorlie, Fraser	De Lide Brothers	224	London.
Jan. 15	Bk. Int. Forsyth	De Lide Brothers & Co	215	Liverpool.
" 19	Bg. Santiago, Smith	J. & J. Harvey	255	England.
" 15	Sch. Mary, Williams	Duguid, Barton & Co	192	Liverpool.
Feb. 13	Bk. Crusader	Samuel Hone	391	
" 17	Bg. Racer, Plowman	De Lide Brothers & Co	194	Liverpool.
" 23	Bg. Greenwich, Bartlett	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	227	London.
" 26	Bk. Leopard, Shire	E. Lumb & Co	308	Liverpool.
Mar. 11	Bk. Eugenie, Pearce	Brisco & Co	254	Liverpool.
" 12	Bg. Freeland, McKenzie	Brodshaw, Wanklyn	215	Liverpool.
" 15	Bg. Dumfries, Hall	Saturnino Soriano	238	
" 16	Sk. Clio, Gerrity	E. Lumb & Co	244	England.
April 3	Bk. Isabell, Grimsditch	James Carthy	220	England.
" 4	Sch. Lady Sale, Parsons	Wilfrid Latham & Co	147	England.
" 4	Bk. Eliza Charles, Lewis	Anderson & Co	295	
" 8	Bk. Manuelita, Cuthbertson	Nicholson, Green & Co	318	
" 12	Bg. Flora, Forman	To order	230	Valparaiso.
	AMERICAN.			
Feb. 29	Sp. Margaret Eliza, Adams	Zimmermann & Co	58	N. York.
April 6	Ek. Argentine, Upton	D. Gowland & Co	398	Salem.
" 7	Bg. Samuel Smith, Smith	Zimmermann & Co	199	Boston.
" 18	Fg. Chickasaw, Higgins	B. Hale & Co	171	
	FRENCH.			
Feb. 6	Bk. Agile, Bonpard	Julius Vignal	294	Havre.
" 24	Bk. Amerie Guerel	Adolf van Praet	220	Bordeaux
Mar. 27	Pol. Eugenia, Gimbon	Adolf van Praet	115	Cette.
April 4	Bk. Marie Pauline, Camaur	Julius Vignal	230	Havre.
" 5	Bk. Castrum, Larche	E. Ochoa & Co	234	Havre.
" 6	Bk. Universel, Doudoyte	Dunoyer & Co	267	Havre.
" 11	Bg. Deux Clementines, Falguerette	J. B. Canard	190	Cette.
" 23	Bk. Perseverant, Bernadou	Poucel & Co	255	
	SPANISH			
Feb. 13	Bk. Villanueva, Codina	Felix Basaras	256	Barcelona
Mar. 7	Bg. Pubilla, Rica	To order	186	Spain.
" 8	Bg. Argentino, Planas	E. Ochoa & Co	178	Cuba.
" 18	Pol. Isla, Ana, Alsina	E. Ochoa & Co	182	Cuba.
" 23	Bg. Julia, Vila	Saturnino Soriano	191	Cadiz.
" 23	Bg. Lydia, Vila	Felix Basaras	180	Havana.
" 23	Pol. Rosa, Cassanovas	Felix Basaras	121	Barcelona.
" 25	Bk. Joven Mariana, Segui	Manuel Morrieta	253	Havana.
" 29	Bg. Adela, Vinyas	To order	220	
" 31	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	To order	121	
April 2	Bg. Mercedes, Martinez	Felix Basaras	182	
" 6	Bg. Juan, Bandupe	Felix Basaras	263	
" 12	Pol. Sarcuella, Orquizar	Adolf van Praet	146	
" 23	Pol. Union, Cevas	Zimmern & Co	170	
	SARDINIAN.			
Jan. 18	Bg. Amministaglio des Geneys, Profumo	Bartolomé Viale	97	Genoa.
Feb. 8	Bg. Tiburon, Canegli	Antonio Lezica	136	Genoa.
" 12	Pol. Tergestea, Maurice	J. C. Thompson & Co	141	Genoa.
" 15	Pol. Isle Romula, Navarro	D. Calvo & Sons	154	Cadiz.
" 15	Bg. Hidre, Angelo	Antonio Lezica	249	Genoa.
Mar. 5	Bg. Gaetano, Bertolotti	J. C. Meyrelles	146	Genoa.
" 12	Bg. Plata, Ferraro	R. Dellino	260	Genoa.
" 12	Pol. Madona, Carbonara	José Negrotto	140	Palermo.
" 18	Pol. Antonio, Buono	Jacinto Capile	124	Genoa.
" 23	Bg. Pasquina, Valle	Antonio Lezica	126	
" 28	Bg. Francisco, Parodi	R. Dellino	203	Brazil.
" 28	Sch. Teresa Doria, Parodi	To order	130	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Mar. 30	Bg. Venus, Rodrigues	A. F. Ramos	155	
April 4	Bg. Rafina Moreira da Silva	J. C. Meyrelles	244	
" 5	Bg. Aguia da Praia, Fernandes		392	
	LUBECK.			
Jan. 11	Bg. Trifolium, Galgens	Trenouen & Co	296	Brazil
" 29	Bk. Labeck, Radecker	J. C. Meyrelles	208	
	TUSCAN			
Feb. 29	Pol. Minetta, Andreni	J. C. Meyrelles	153	England
" 29	Bgn. Romulo, Dunchiveli	Pietsamon, Fioggisi & Co	114	Brazil.
	HAMBURG.			
Feb. 24	Bgn. Atlantic Ocean, Bagge	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	136	Hamb'g.
" 32	Sch. Gideon, Breckwoldt	C. R. Horne	123	
	DUTCH.			
Mar. 16	Galliot Plata, Hening	Bunge, Borneffeld & Co	174	
April 6	Bgn. Bernadus, Engelsman	Lezica & Co	143	
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 25	Bg Henriette, Pinning	Lezica & Co	225	
	BELGIAN.			
Mar. 15	Bg. Eugenie, Schaffer	Freyer Brothers	229	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Jan. 16	Bg. Johannes, Leude	Weddekind & Co	276	Antwerp
Mar. 23	Bk. Ino, Zell	Bunge, Borneefeld & Co		
	AUSTRIAN.			
Feb. 12	Sp. Ida Kiss, Passanovich	Vicente Rosa	650	Jamaica.
	DANISH.			
Feb. 29	Sch. Odin, Breckwoldt	J. C. Meyrelles	183	Rio Jan.
Mar. 12	Bg. Glems, Jensen	Freyer Brothers	170	Brazil.
" 23	Bgn. Gramis, Brandt	Lezica & Co	144	
	MECKLENBURG.			
Jan. 26	Bk. Friedrich & Louise, Cassens	Cassens	333	Falm'th.
	RUSSIAN.			
April 4	Bg. Rosina, Ek	Nicholson, Green & Co	184	
	SWEDISH.			
Mar. 10	Bg. Princessan Louise, Kihlman	To order	300	
	ORIENTAL.			
Mar. 29	Sch. Diana, Correg'ho	J. C. Meyrelles	127	

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Chasseur, Capt. Collier.

To Let. 4 squares of ground with a wooden house and kitchen, a league from town in the direction of San José de Flores. Rent moderate. Apply Calle Potosi, No. 183. Ap. 17—3p.

To Let, in the Quinta of the undersigned, two elegant and commodious dwelling houses ; the one containing 9, and the other 12 apartments. Thomas Whitfield

WANTED,

To act as a Gentleman's servant, a lad of 12 or 13 years old, who can speak English and Spanish, and can be well recommended. Apply to No. 90, San Martin, before 9 o'clock, a. m.

For Sale, a mahogany counting room Desk. Apply to Calle Defensa, No. 7. a. 24—1 c.

SALE BY AUCTION.
By Ramon G. Arriola and Brother.

On Wednesday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, at the House of Messrs. Bayley Brothers, No. 79 calle Santa Clara.

A general assortment of English stationery and other articles suitable for Booksellers, and the use of English schools—all in lots to suit purchasers. a.24—1c.